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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GAME COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

ALSO A REPORT OF THE

CHIEF GAME PROTECTOR

TO THE COMMISSION

FOR THE YEAR ¹⁹¹⁰ 1909.

HARRISBURG:

C. E. AUGHINBAUGH, PRINTER TO THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

1911



REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS.

To His Excellency, Edwin S. Stuart, Governor of Pennsylvania:

Sir:—In compliance with the Act of June 25, 1895, creating the Board of Game Commissioners of this Commonwealth and prescribing its duties, we herewith respectfully submit to you our report of work done through and under our direction during the year intervening between December 1, 1909, and December 1, 1910, and that you may the more thoroughly understand the situation and grounds upon which this report is based, we attach hereto a copy of the report of our Secretary for the same period.

From what we have been able to gather from this and other reports made to us, and from a personal examination made in different parts of the State, we feel satisfied that song and insectivorous birds of all kinds, classed as wild birds other than game birds are increasing in this State, and the benefit to the Commonwealth from this increase, from an economic point of view, is most marked.

Game birds appear to have increased very materially, in many sections of the Commonwealth. Ruffed-grouse are more plentiful than the apparent scarcity of old birds last fall and spring, gave promise of.

Turkeys have had a good hatching season, and in sections of the State, where they are found at all, are more plentiful than usual. Quail appear to have increased all over the State and in some sections appear to be quite plentiful. There is no doubt whatever about the very material increase of deer, and bear and rabbits, in that territory, whereon they are located. Through this increase of game, we feel that an incentive to outdoor exercise and recreation is supplied that cannot be secured through any other process. An experience in camp life and in handling and caring for firearms is secured that is of very great worth to our citizens, who indulge in hunting, through which they, as individuals, secure better health, and are, therefore, better fitted to fill the place allotted to each in his respective community. These things together, better health and therefore, better citizenship, joined to experience in camp life, and in the handling of firearms, appear to us of great value to the State, and to the

Nation, as they surely raise our standard of defense in time of trouble, in the shape of war, either from within or from without, far above that of any people who do not hunt. We feel that the presence of game is of great value as a food-supply to the State, and that hunting is a necessary adjunct to our national success, and that, therefore, the State owes it to itself to provide some method whereby game can be increased, either through additional protection, through the raising of game of different varieties in captivity for distribution, or through its purchase for the same purpose, from those who have raised it in captivity, or, through the increase of our public game preserves, such as are now found in three of our counties.

We, for many years, have thought it advisable to place all the game laws of the State under a single title, making said laws as plain and simple as possible, considering the necessities of the proposition. We believe that the season should, as far as possible, open upon the same day and close in the same way, making the season reasonable. With this purpose in view we had drafted and presented to the last Legislature a bill, that we hoped, would become the game law of this State. We did our best to secure this result, only to meet defeat, in many particulars, and are to-day overwhelmed, as in years past, with protests regarding the law, and suggestions regarding alterations. We are pleased to note that without exception these protests and suggestions, are in favor of additional protection and that the majority of suggestions are in accord with the idea of this Board, being exactly what we have been pleading for session after session, and this is most encouraging to us.

We desire to call your attention to the fact that the Act signed by your Excellency upon the eighth day of May, 1909, entitled: "An Act to give additional protection to wild birds and animals and game within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; prohibiting the hunting for, or capture or killing of, such wild birds or animals or game by unnaturalized foreign-born residents; forbidding the ownership or possession of shot-gun or rifle by any unnaturalized foreign-born resident, within the Commonwealth; and prescribing penalties for violation of its provisions," has been pronounced "*constitutional*" by the Superior Court of this State. This Act by taking from aliens to power, to not only wrong the State, through the killing of our birds, but also to wrong one another, violently, through the use of firearms, has brought untold peace and rest, not only to our bird-life, but to the people in whatever community these aliens may be found. The passage of this law was, in our opinion, a step in the right direction.

We feel that this subject of game and wild bird protection means more to the Commonwealth than many other subjects to which greater attention is paid, and for the improvement of which much larger appropriations are made.

We feel that if the State is not in position to make a generous appropriation to this use, from funds received in the ordinary way, she should see to it, that those who hunt, and who are willing to do this thing, should be given the privilege of contributing to a fund for this purpose, through a system of licensing those who may choose to hunt in this Commonwealth. The fund thus arising going to reimburse the State for any outlay she may make through appropriations, for *strictly*, game or wild bird protection and preservation.

We view with deep regret our extensive lands, that with proper care and foresight, should, at this time, be covered with growing timber. We note the dry parched bottom of rivulets and springs, that never ceased to flow, so long as our hills were covered with growing trees. We note the disappearance of fish, and until recently, the rapid disappearance of birds, and cannot help but think, how much better it would have been had these subjects, years ago, received that attention, at the hands of the State, that they deserve.

We are pleading for improved conditions for our wild bird life, and for game.

We most heartily indorse the idea of a generous bounty for the killing of vermin, such as is named in the last bounty act—wild-cats, foxes, minks and weasels.

We call your attention to the financial statement as made to us by our Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,
J. H. WARDEN, *President*,

CHAS. B. PENROSE,
C. K. SOBER,
ARTHUR CHAPMAN,
LANING HARVEY,
JNO. M. PHILLIPS,

Board of Game Commissioners.



**REPORT OF THE CHIEF GAME
PROTECTOR TO THE GAME
COMMISSION OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
FOR 1910.**

Harrisburg, Pa., December 1, 1910.

To the Honorable Board of Game Commissioners of Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen:—It gives me pleasure at this time to be able to report to you that our work as a Game Commission has been rewarded to a very marked degree, through an increase of animal and bird life classed as wild, both game and otherwise, in this Commonwealth. I am sure that I have not seen, in many years, the number of song and insectivorous birds, that I have seen, during the past summer. In making this statement to you I am reiterating the statements and expressions used by many individuals, upon this subject, to me; these people coming from almost every section of the Commonwealth, and thus corroborating my personal observations. Sometime in July I had occasion to travel by trolley from Reading to Boyertown, a distance in the neighborhood of sixteen miles, and saw along that line more meadow-larks, than I could have counted in this State, had I traveled from one end to the other, three years ago. I have seen this same species of bird, in very many parts of the Commonwealth, and just as meadow-larks have increased, so have all our wild birds, other than game birds, not exclusively because of special effort in the line of arrests and prosecutions, made by officers of the Game Commission, or by other officers, whose duty it is to protect our birds and game, but instead, because the people are learning to realize the value of the life-work of birds, and to understand what the presence of these creatures means to each one, as an individual, and to all collectively, and are helping in our work. Boys and irresponsible men are not killing our birds and destroying their nests as was the habit of former years. Vermin of all descriptions is being exterminated, and protection accorded to bird-life that was not possible under former conditions; these improved conditions, together, resulting in a multiplication of this bird-life that is truly pleasing.

More conscientious observation of the game laws by those who hunt, no matter what the cause of this observation may be, joined to the killing of vermin, has resulted in a most decided increase of our game birds of all kinds, especially quail, that in some sections of the State, particularly in the southwestern part, have been reported, more plentiful than for many years. Early last spring more quail had been seen in our eastern counties than were expected; the presence of quail in numbers, were reported from many different sections of the Commonwealth, where but few quail, had been noticed for years past. The presence of some of these birds was reported even among the mountains, the majority of them, apparently appearing suddenly, as though they had come in the night, and the question is being discussed, in many sections, as to whether or not, quail migrate as do our robins, or meadow-larks, and other of our birds that live upon a mixed diet of insects and seeds. Without migration, it seems impossible to account for the presence of these birds in such numbers as they were found. Some have asserted, that just as they came suddenly, they would disappear, about the opening of the hunting season. This thought was entertained by many, but has not been sustained by fact, as quail were found in numbers in many sections of the State, throughout the hunting season just passed, and many still remain in the State.

I find that in many sections of the Commonwealth a most decided sentiment exists, that quail, and some of our other game birds, should be given absolute protection for a term of years, intending thereby, to increase our quail. Theoretically, this may be all right and sounds well, but from a practical standpoint, it seems to me to be all wrong. I am not actuated in this thought by any desire to kill quail, for I do not remember, at this time, of even shooting at one of these birds for more than three years; my only idea is to preserve, and to take such action as will tend to the real increase of these birds. Experience teaches me, that an act, creating a close season, for a number of years, would take from our quail, the interest and the help of their best friend—the sportsman—and would surely result in great injury, if not the total extermination of these birds, through the coming of one or more severe winters with sleets and snows, for quail are strictly ground feeders, and strange as it may seem, the farmers, the ones who derives the most benefit from the life work of these birds, are the last, unless they are also sportsmen, to take any interest whatever in them, when they need help the most. Instead, they are permitted to die of starvation, or to be smothered in the drifting snows, or to become the prey of vermin of some kind. Not one farmer in fifty has up to this time, turned his hand over in their behalf. It is otherwise with the sportsman, for many years past I have known men of this class, in many sections of the State, spend-

ing both their time and money in caring for quail and turkeys and other wild birds. Last winter I knew of many who did this, most of them being men of but ordinary means, still they did all in their power, to help the needy birds, both through the scattering of feed and the killing of vermin. I know of one gentleman living in Lewistown, who hired a horse and carriage, at least once a week, for more than two months, who bought buckwheat and screenings and other food and who traveled over a route of more than twelve miles, upon each trip, looking after and protecting nine covies of quail, that he had located. I know of numbers of gentlemen who cared for one or more covies of quail in this way, simply, that when the proper time came, they might enjoy a day's outing with gun and dog. Without this care, the majority of these birds would have surely died. A close season will take away the best friend of the quail. I fully realize that a statement of this kind sounds rather harsh, especially to those who do not hunt and who have never made a close investigation of this subject, nevertheless it is the plain unvarnished truth.

Hungarian Quail.

For some months past, I might say for years, I have been investigating the characteristics of both birds and animals imported in to this country from foreign lands, and am satisfied, that in many instances, protection to our own native birds and animals would mean more benefit, than could be secured through the introduction of any foreign species. With this idea in view, I have been collecting data specially relative to the qualifications of the Hungarian quail, and from what I have been able to learn, I feel satisfied that this bird, is no better suited to our climate, than is our own native bob-white. I have seen letters from different parts of Hungary, I have talked with natives of that country, and with people who have tried to introduce this bird into this country, and have invariably been told, that if these birds were *well fed* and *kept dry*, they would withstand the most severe winter weather, so will our own native bird. In several instances the method of feeding, the character and quantity of food to be used has been suggested. I failed anywhere in my investigation, to find anything going to support the idea that the Hungarian quail was a bummer, as are our ruffed grouse or wild turkey, that is, that in times of deep snow or lack of a food supply upon the ground, these birds could live upon buds, or leaves, as do the grouse and turkey, to the contrary, I am satisfied the Hungarian quail is not as able to care for himself in this climate as is the native bird. This belief appears to be that, held by many who have been investigating this same subject, and I frequently see statements in print, to the effect that Hungarian quail released in cer-

tain sections of this and other states, have not held their own, as it was hoped they would. For these reasons I believe that additional protection to our own native birds, in the manner recommended in our bulletin upon this subject, will result in more good to the Commonwealth, than will the purchase and distribution of any number of Hungarian quail.

Ruffed Grouse.

Ruffed grouse were reported quite plentiful in some sections of the State, and exceedingly scarce in other sections, where, heretofore, they had been found in numbers, but taking all reports together I believe there were more ruffed grouse in this State this year, than there were last year or the year before that. I believe that a continuous close season for these birds would be beneficial. *If they can be given reasonable protection from vermin.* If this cannot be done, in my opinion the closing of the gunning season for any number of years, would, not only be unfair to sportsmen, but would result in no material benefit or increase to the grouse. These birds never freeze, or starve, for it is their pleasure to sleep in the snow drifts and to dine on the buds found in the tree tops, when the ground is covered with ice and snow. When the snow is crusted they sleep in some protected place safe from harm, out of the way of their special night enemies, such as the great horned owl, the barred owl and the snowy owl, which last named bird comes in numbers from the far north, during severe winters. During the day light of winter days, when the trees are stripped of their leaves, these birds are in far greater danger than at any other time, from attacks made by hawks of various kinds, especially the goshawk, that also comes from the north and that, with the snowy owl, seems able to discover without trouble, the exact locality in which grouse and other game may be found, the fox, the weasel, the wild cat, the mink, the house cat are constantly destroying day and night, from one year's end to the other, the crow in summer time, watching constantly, to rob the nest of its eggs, or to destroy the young, the only wonder is that we have grouse at all. I am satisfied that unless something is done in the near future to give additional protection to these birds, there will not be one left in the State in a few years, outside of public game preserves. It seems to me worse than useless to say that men shall not kill, and then stand idly by and see vermin do the work. I firmly believe, that if the sportsman with his gun and disposition to kill vermin, is taken out of the woods, the increase of predatory creatures of all kinds, will be noticeable to the most casual observer, within a very limited time. You, as students of this matter, understand it fully and I need not dwell longer upon it. I mention these facts simply for your consideration.

Wild Turkeys.

Wild turkeys have increased perceptibly during the past season; birds of this kind having been seen in considerable numbers, in different sections of the State, during the past summer and fall, where none had been noticed for a decade past, for instance a flock of several wild turkeys were seen in the game preserve near Mont Alto, in Franklin county, this fall. No birds of that kind had been seen in that neighborhood for many years prior to this date. I believe they are the product of two wild turkey hens purchased by the Game Commission, and released at what is known as the "Big Flats," in Adams county, about fifteen miles from where these birds were seen, one wild gobbler having been left in that section. I have directed that these turkeys be given special care during the coming winter.

Reports received since the close of the open season for wild turkeys this fall, indicate that a goodly number of these splendid birds have escaped the hunter; between this and next spring many of them, if the winter is at all severe, will have starved to death, many will fall victims to vermin, of various kinds, such as wild cats, foxes, horned owls, and then the limited number left, will have added to their army of persecutors, the hundreds of thousands of crows that infest this State, and that will follow the nesting birds early and late, destroying both their eggs and their young. The only wonder to me is, that we have wild turkeys at all, and I feel that strenuous effort should be made to not only feed these birds during severe winter weather, but also to give them additional protection from vermin, especially the crow. This can well be done through the resident hunters' license, referred to later on in this report.

Deer.

Deer are increasing rapidly and spreading throughout the woodlands all over the Commonwealth. As a consequence we have had more reports of deer having been run by dogs during the past spring than for several years, added together, prior to this date; this, to my mind, owing largely to the fact that because of the before-mentioned increase, deer have been compelled to scatter, and have gone into the dog country, rather, than that the dogs have gone into that section formerly frequented by deer. I am satisfied that many of these reported runnings by dogs have been because the deer are more plentiful than in the past; in many instances, going right down into the settlements.

The buck law, insofar as it affects the saving of human life, is working admirably, and in my opinion, should be continued. So far as I have been able to learn, *not one human being was either killed or wounded in Pennsylvania last fall in mistake for deer,*

there were, of course, accidents to deer hunters, and other hunters, but no human being was shot, either fatally or otherwise, in *mistake for deer*, while in other States, where deer could be killed regardless of sex, numbers of men were killed and many more wounded, exactly how many of these were shot in mistake for game, or how many were shot accidentally, I am unable at this time to state. This condition speaks for itself.

I have had a number of letters of complaint relative to deer feeding upon grain fields, in the early springtime; this again showing the increase of deer, and the fact that the parties complaining were not acquainted with the habits of this animal, otherwise, they would have known that deer would feed upon their grain, only, when it was young and tender, that they would prefer the tender shoots of the wild woods, to any other food, and also that the early cropping by any animal of winter grain is a benefit to that grain rather than an injury.

Aside from this, there is a condition that should receive the most careful consideration at your hands. For some time past, really beginning with that time, when this law, permitting the killing of male deer only, was passed, I have been in receipt of inquiries, both by letter and verbally, regarding the possible result of this provision, in the matter, of both the increase of our deer in numbers, and possible degeneracy. I have listened to many arguments upon this subject, and am in receipt of numerous opinions regarding it. It is a well-known fact that the strongest of males, either moose, elk, deer or fur-seals, through physical conflict with their fellows, maintain harems, from which the young and consequently weaker animals are driven. Dr. W. T. Hornday, one of the great naturalists of the world, writes that: "As a principle, I think it is entirely possible for sportsmen to kill off so many males of any given species of deer, moose, or elk, that a certain number of females will remain 'barren' each year, and what is worse, that the breeding will be done by young and immature bucks, instead of the finest and largest animals that nature produces. * * * This cannot be anything else than a serious matter. * * * I believe it is impossible for any one to say much to the purpose about the number of females, that naturally would constitute a proper harem, for white-tail deer; what I may say, should be regarded only as a guess, but think, that one buck should not have *more* than twelve breeding does in his harem, preferably six or eight.

"I think you will do well to keep a close watch on this phase of deer propagation, and when you find that it is no longer possible for sportsmen to bring out a goodly number of bucks of the first class each year, then you may be sure the time has come to take such measures as will give a larger number of bucks a chance to reach their final development."

This opinion is from the highest authority, and is in accord with that given from many sources, relating to the breeding of domestic, as well as, wild animals, and it seems to me that it would be well to give this matter that consideration that it deserves, at this time, instead, of waiting until the force of circumstances, brings it to the front. It seems to me that the problem can well be solved through the creation of additional game preserves, or havens of refuge, such as now exist in three counties of the State, and in which bucks, as well as does, and game of all kinds, now find peace and safety at all times. A public game preserve in every county in which deer are found, would, it seems to me, settle this question for all time, in this way continuing that safety to the people, now accorded by law, and maintaining the deer both in numbers and stamina.

Through the passage of an act requiring resident hunters to secure a license, a fund for this purpose, as well as for many other purposes, could be secured.

Bear.

Bear are also increasing rapidly, and have been seen in sections of the State far removed from where such animals have been known to exist for many years. We have received many letters regarding the right to kill bear, such as may be frequenting cultivated sections of the State. Newspaper articles and scare stories regarding the ferocious disposition of this animal having, in many instances, wrought people to the point of organized crusades against the bear. Some of these reports, upon investigation, appear to be purely imaginary, existing only in the mind of the person who writes it, and who desires to earn his penny a line. Some of these reports were authentic, insofar, as the presence of a bear is concerned; still, I have yet to learn of a single instance wherein a bear, without provocation, attacked a human being, or has done any serious wrong in this State. The bear is a timid animal, and will run every time, if given the opportunity.

I am also in receipt of many letters, and also verbal communications relative to the trapping of bear, and would not be surprised to see several bills upon this subject before the next Legislature. These letters are from different directions, and are written for various reasons. Some of them from people actuated by humane reasons only; some from sportsmen, who desire to see a bear in the wild woods, and who complain that because the man with a trap takes many of these animals, he, the man without traps, is compelled to satisfy himself with a view of tracks. Some of these complaints are received from hunters of game, other than bear, who assert that the bear-trap should be eliminated, because it is dangerous, some insist, that a limit of one or two bears to the hunter during one season,

as proposed by the bill of the Game Commission, before the last Legislature, is all sufficient, and it seems to me a measure of this character would reach, and to a great degree satisfactorily effect, each of the complaints made. I have in my possession reports from last year of bear being trapped in numbers ranging from two or three, to seven or eight, and even eleven, in one case, by one man. If a reasonable number only, could have been taken by each person, and when that number had been reached, the law compelled the removal of the traps from the woods, each one of these complaints—the humane, the destructive, and the dangerous phase of the question—would have been affected. The many letters received upon these subjects: the taking of bear through the use of traps; the running of deer by dogs; the running of small game, especially rabbits, by dogs out of season; the many, very many letters received relative to additional protection to wild birds, other than game birds; the words of welcome, and the handshakings given to our officers everywhere throughout the State, shows conclusively a very great change in public sentiment regarding the work of the Game Commission, and to me, this is most encouraging. It requires no great stretch of memory to recall a very different reception accorded our officers, when they, in years past, entered a community of this Commonwealth. Information of violations was given, if given at all, in the strictest confidence, by a limited few, while the majority looked upon us as pirates or blood-suckers, whose sole purpose and desire was to filch hard-earned dollars from the pockets of good citizens. To-day, owing to a better understanding, we are more cordially received, and in many instances, publicly helped in our work; these facts resulting in a reduction in the number of violations, and better conditions generally. Complaints regarding the destruction of birds, and their nests; the throwing of stones at birds by small boys, and the killing of such birds through the use of small rifles, are but seldom received, the people apparently understanding the value of the life-work of these birds to each one of them. Instead of this, boxes and homes for the birds are being erected all over the State, and the nesting bird, outside of its artificially prepared home, is protected.

Many people are learning to place the house-cat where it belongs, at the head of the list of vermin, and one of our greatest bird destroyers, and to study all questions relative to birds carefully and from an economic point of view, instead of being actuated by impulse and sentiment alone, as they have been for many years past.

Sale of Game.

With deep regret I am compelled at this time to call your attention to what seems to me, to be a most illy considered attempt to increase our game; the main incentive to this increase being profit

in dollars and cents to those who may kill the birds; this profit to be realized through the sale of the same; it was my fortune, in my younger days, to travel into the far West, and to remain in that country for a number of years. I entered that country in 1859, and left it in 1876. When I crossed what was known as the Prairie, prairie chickens were found everywhere. After crossing the Missouri river, I found buffalo and antelope in vast numbers, covering the plains; no protection was accorded by law, to either of these creatures, at that time. While in that country, I frequently met men whose business it was, to hunt and kill prairie chickens, buffalo and antelope for sale. I noted their methods, and saw the result of their efforts. In the spring of 1871, I saw at Old Fort Collins, in Colorado, four hunters, armed with the then new, Sharps' rifle; these four men together with their helpers, skinners, etc., had killed that winter and the preceding fall for the hide and tongue alone more than 7,000 buffalo. Excepting the limited quantity of meat needed for local consumption, the entire carcass, had been left where it happened to fall. These four men with their outfit, had followed the herds of buffalo through Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas, and back again into Colorado, and this was but one, of many such parties. I saw antelope, by the carload, being shipped to eastern markets; I saw prairie chickens, by the carload, shipped east; I saw barrels upon barrels of nothing but the breasts of prairie chickens salted, and partly smoked, packed for shipment. To-day, the buffalo, the antelope and the prairie chicken, are almost gone. Some twenty years ago I met in Harrisburg two men who were professional market-hunters; they were on their way south, following the flight of woodcock; they told me they had been shooting, during the summer and early fall, in Crawford, Erie and Warren counties; they expected to go into New Jersey, and then into North Carolina, and so on to Florida; they had followed this route for years, for the special purpose of killing woodcock for the market, and incidentally, shot such quail and ruffed-grouse for the same purpose, as presented themselves. Some years ago I found one man in Bedford county, who had killed twenty-one birds that he termed "short-nosed woodcock," (in reality young grouse), in one day in July, and had sold them to guests of the Bedford hotel, a summer resort. Many men, follow our ducks in the same manner, the increase in price received making a full return for the decrease in numbers killed. Woodcock and wood-duck are apparently, almost exterminated. These birds have decreased so rapidly in numbers, that the Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., saw fit, a few years ago, to issue a special bulletin relative to this condition, they have also issued bulletins in the interest of additional protection to egrets; certain preserves have been purchased, reservations are being made for the protection of these, and other birds, that until recently had been killed everywhere,

for profit. Societies are being formed to discourage the wearing of wild birds' feathers for ornamentation, the purpose being to protect the living bird, through the taking away of profit, to those who would otherwise kill them. Many of the State courts, and the Supreme Court of the United States have ruled upon this subject. In the case of New York vs. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, the Supreme Court of New York ruled, among other things: "That the State had the right to forbid the sale of game killed outside of that State because of the *similarity* of the game in question," with that found within the state, and concluded by saying: "It may close the game markets through the state, during the period of prohibition, in *order to remove temptation from poachers and pot-hunters, who would not kill game out of season if they can not sell it.*" In the case of New York vs. Silz, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that the state had the right to forbid the possession of game *killed outside* of the State, although the game in question was of a kind *not found* in a wild state in New York. Profit to the hunter, of local game, being the point aimed at.

Our wild pigeons have entirely disappeared, few of late years having been killed by man; still, they are gone. When I was a boy wild pigeons seemed to be everywhere, now none are to be found at all. These birds used to supply food for thousands, I might say millions of men and predatory birds that followed them up and down this continent in their migratory flight. They also supplied food for thousands of predatory animals found in that location, where they attempted to roost and nest; some of this predatory horde was feasting on pigeons, both by night and by day; yet, because of their vast numbers and almost unlimited increase, no perceptible decrease, through the killing of these birds in this way, appeared for many years, and possibly, never would have appeared, had not a condition presented itself, through which the demand exceeded the production; that time did come, when for some unknown reason vast numbers of wild pigeons disappeared, suddenly, because of disease, or storm, or enemies, *after which the supply failed to meet the demand.* The original stock was destroyed, little by little, slowly at first, then more rapidly, and still more rapidly, as they decreased in numbers, until not one single bird was left. Profit the incentive.

Some years ago certain gentlemen in Harrisburg clubbed together and purchased a number of living quail in the state of Kansas; the birds were brought to Harrisburg, and divided among those who had paid for them, the birds were released in different sections of this part of the State. One gentleman, a friend of mine, when asked the following year about the success of this undertaking, said to me: "I received my share of those birds all right, and released them on my farm in Perry county, where they hatched beautifully; I saw

three or more flocks of young birds, during the summer time, when the fall came and the hunting season opened, a certain Harrisburg market-hunter (giving name), got in his fine work, and sold the birds to a certain party living in Harrisburg (giving name), the Harrisburg man, last-named, got the birds, the hunter got the cash, and I had the experience. I will never do a thing of that kind again." Here again profit to the professional hunter, lead to the extermination of those imported birds, and also their increase. This new idea of increasing our game through making the killing of game more profitable, than it is at present, is a proposition I fail to understand. The idea of having more men take an interest in raising quail, that they may profit through the sale thereof, sounds all right and is quite catchy; but, to my mind, will not work out in practice. Some years ago when the Wilson tariff bill was being considered in Congress, I had a friend who was loud in its praise. That measure seemed to him, to be the one thing, necessary to make this country bloom as the rose, and to prosper above all other lands. After the passage of that measure, and its consequences, this friend, was fair enough to say to me: "I cannot understand how this could possible have occurred; theoretically, this bill was absolutely perfect, it was drafted after the most careful consideration, by some of the greatest minds of the nation. I must admit, that in practice, it seems to be a failure." This new proposition of game increase appears to me, to be wrong at both ends; it is neither theoretically, or practically correct. The effect of the sale of game has already been proven beyond the question of a doubt, and needs no further demonstration.

Quail, wild turkeys and ruffed-grouse, are no more difficult to raise in captivity than are woodcock or egrets, and while they may not move as far, in there migatory course, as do woodcock and egrets, they do move, from one place to another, sometimes traveling many miles. If the farmer, or his tenant, for any reason is permitted to sell the quail found upon his property to-day, what would be the result? To my mind, it would be speedily exterminated, nothing else. In my opinion, knowing the farmer, and especially the tenant farmer, as I do, I am satisfied, there would not be one single living quail, or ruffed-grouse, or wild turkeys, found in this State at the end of two years. They would be absolutely exterminated, for the limited profit, to some one. either farmer or market-hunter, that might be secured through their killing. There is not one farmer in fifty, who would feed the quail found upon his property, because of the possibility of their wandering to an adjoining farm, upon which they might be killed, by the person occupying that farm, to his profit. They would be killed to the last bird by many of the tenants, upon the farms, the majority of whom stand ready at all times, to take everything, from

their rented places, that can possibly be converted into cash, to their profit. Farmers and market-hunters, whether they are the owners of the land or not, would get in their work continuously, without fear, because, they know there would be no method of identifying the birds found in their possession, even if they were arrested and prosecuted. The poacher knows that but few farmers, if any, would be willing to prosecute, wasting either their time or their money, in pursuit of uncertainties, and running the risk of having possible bills of cost to pay, and in addition, possible suits for damages for false arrest, if they failed to convict. With many equally vital reasons, and last, but not least, the undermining of the principle upon which all game law seems to be based.

The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled repeatedly:

"That the wild game of a state belongs to *the people in their collective capacity.*"

"That the right to preserve game flows from the undoubted existence of a police power to that end."

"That it is the *duty* of the State to preserve for its people a valuable food-supply." And,

"*That the test as to whether the police power is validly exercised is whether the enactment has relation to the public welfare.*"

If it was constitutional, to say that the land-owner, could kill wild game on his own land for sale, while the town man was denied this privilege, it would also be constitutional, to exempt the land-owner from any other provision of the game laws. The right of the State to legislate upon the subject of game protection would be taken away, for game would then be the personal property, of a man upon whose land it might be found, and its protection *would not have relation to the public-welfare.*" The fact of a *joint ownership* in game would be annulled, the foundation upon which the whole fabric of game protection is founded, would be destroyed, and the door opened for all manner of legislation. The man of means could buy or lease lands, upon which to hunt at his pleasure; clubs of reasonably well-to-do people could lease whole townships for the purpose of hunting, to the exclusion of the man financially unable to pay for this privilege. These conditions and questions must be met, they cannot be avoided.

With all these examples, and they are only a few of the many, that might be cited, before the eyes of those who pretend to understand this subject, they still propose to make game private property, with all that means, and to turn loose upon the *limited* number of game birds, now found in our cover—quail, wild-turkeys, ruffed-grouse, and others—the *unlimited* hordes of men, who would kill *for profit*. I can see only extermination, from my point of view, for all our birds, game or otherwise, and every animal that can be sold, for

either money or barter. I desire to say, in this connection, that I am not attempting, in any way, to curtail the sale of game that can be raised *strictly in captivity*, within the limits of an enclosed preserve, as authorized by the Act of May 1, 1909; my entire argument is aimed at the sale of *game raised and killed upon the open lands of the Commonwealth, game that can come and go at will from the possessions of one individual to that of another*. I am very much afraid too, there is, back of this most virtuous effort, to benefit the farmer, some purpose, not so evident upon the surface, as for instance, the interest of the dealer in game, who knows that if the right to sell game is given to one class, it must be extended to all classes, and he is the one who is now paying the freight.

Aliens.

The act passed by the Legislature in 1909, forbidding the unnaturalized foreign-born resident, within this State, to hunt in the Commonwealth, and removing from their hands the power and temptation to violate our laws, through that feature denying to these people the right to own, or to have in possession, shotguns or rifles, has resulted in a benefit within the Commonwealth, not only to our birds and game, but also to our people, that cannot be expressed in words or figures. There seems to be no foundation upon which a true valuation, of this act can be calculated, but results are in evidence everywhere, and I assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that this office, this year of 1910, and after the above-referred-to act was put into working, *has not received one reported violation of the game laws at the hands of this class of people, where we formerly received twenty*. It is a rare thing indeed to-day to receive a complaint charging an alien with killing game or wild birds contrary to law, except, in those sections along new railroad construction, or other large out-door contracts, where many of these people are gathered together, and where many are coming and going, from outside the State.

The question of the constitutionality of this Act has been passed upon by the Superior Court in the case of Commonwealth vs. Joseph Papsone. One of the courts of our Commonwealth, that of Indiana county, ruled that this act was unconstitutional, while another court, that of Allegheny county, ruled that the act was constitutional. Both cases were carried to the Superior Court, one by the Game Commission, and the other by the defendant; both were ruled upon at the same time, by the Superior Court, the action of the Allegheny county court, being sustained, and that of the Indiana county court, that pronounced the act unconstitutional, was reversed. I do not believe there is another individual in this Commonwealth more

fully acquainted, than I am, with the conditions and causes that lead to the passage of this act, and the benefits that flow from its passage, and from this knowledge, I am satisfied that more benefit to bird-life, and to the peace of the Commonwealth has been brought about by this act, than by any yet passed relating to game protection.

The guns seized and returned to this office have been sold in different ways. The collection of these guns made prior to our meeting in July, were sold in bulk at public auction, as directed by you, the amount realized being so far below, what I felt, should have been realized, that I decided to sell the guns collected after that time, at private sale, if possible. This I have done, and our books will show that while some broken and badly worn guns, are still on hand, the amount realized for those which have been sold, is more than double the amount realized at the sale in bulk. While this method is unhandy and trying to us in the office, I believe it should be continued.

Bounty.

I desire to reiterate what I have asserted several times, that it seems to me anything but a display of good business judgment to say that man shall kill game in limited numbers, by special methods, and at prescribed times only, and shall kill wild birds, other than game birds, not at all, and then, stand idly by and see the same birds or animals destroyed by vermin. It cannot be reasonably argued, that through the destruction of vermin, such as foxes, weasles, skunks, etc., we are disturbing the equilibrium of nature, and thereby establishing a condition, resulting in most sure and serious injury to the bird-life of the Commonwealth. *To my mind that condition already exists*, and the balance of nature has long been not only disturbed, but, in many instances, entirely upset by man himself. Take our quail, as an illustration; the briarpatch, the line of weeds, along the old rail fence, where the birds formerly nested, are cleared away, and the birds driven, for a nesting place, to the open grain fields, or meadows. Grass and grain must be cared for, at a prescribed time, or lost; so along comes the reaper, the mower, and the horse-rake just before hatching time, and every nest is destroyed. The swamp, into which the covey has been in the habit of flying, to roost in safety upon some tussock entirely surrounded by water, has been drained, the birds are, therefore, compelled to sleep in any old place they can find, exposed to all manner of night-prowlers, and their name is legion. This bird, unfortunately for it, is one of the few that feed upon potato-bugs, and the farmer not knowing this, and, in many instances, not caring, sprays his potatoes with paris green, and the remnant of the covey, those that have endured the winter and starvation, those that have escaped the reaper,

the mower, the horse-rake, the house-cat, the weasel, the skunk, the opossum, and other dangers, are forced to surrender "in the good old summer-time." What we can do to correct this condition I am at a loss to even suggest, but I feel certain that in those sections of the State, where high cultivation prevails, it is almost useless to attempt to introduce, or protect quail, they are sure to be exterminated, in one way or another. A generous bounty, for the extermination of vermin of all kinds, seems to me a solution of the problem, so far as it can be reached by a single idea.

The Resident Hunter's License.

The many and varied reasons why the State should supply funds in a generous manner, through appropriations, for game protection, as given in our circular to the public upon this subject, still exist. The numerous benefits that will follow such action are still possible, and the fact that the State, through a resident hunter's license, will be fully reimbursed for any outlay it may make in this direction, should justify an appropriation to the amount of at least \$150,000 for this purpose. \$60,000 of this amount might well be appropriated for the special purpose of paying bounties upon certain noxious animals. This amount, in my opinion, would, within a few years, applied as it is at present, to wild-cats, foxes, minks and weasles, exterminate these species, or at least reduce their numbers to such a degree that they would no longer be a menace, as they are to-day. The remainder of his amount, or \$90,000, would well be appropriated, annually, to the use of the Game Commission, and with this amount at our command, I am satisfied we could in a few years, make of Pennsylvania a paradise for hunters, besides giving additional protection to wild birds, other than game birds, to the great benefit of the agriculturist and horticulturist of the Commonwealth. I have talked with many sportsmen upon this subject, and find but few of them opposed to this measure, and almost without exception those who do offer objections, advance the idea that if this is done, the farmers may post their lands and exclude outsiders from certain pleasures the hunters now enjoy. I have talked with many farmers upon this subject; upon the question of the farmers' boys paying the license, and other pertinent questions, and when they understood the provisions of the bill, the benefits that will come to them as farmers, but few oppose it, as they realize that but few farmers, or farmers' sons, limit their hunting to their own property, and the benefits derived far outweighs the trivial cost.

Professor Surface, of the Zoological Department, is strongly in favor of this bill, and has written and had published, in bulletin form, his ideas concerning the benefits to come to Agriculture through its passage. There will be opposition, of course, and to win, a strenuous and united effort must be made by all friends of this measure.

In addition, those having control of the appropriations, must be shown the possibilities of this act, the matter of the cash return through it to the Commonwealth. The methods by which, the channels through which, this certificate is to be issued, and the fee returned to the Commonwealth, are questions for thoughtful consideration. If the money collected is to pass through this office to the State Treasurer, one or more additional clerks will be needed. If the cash is to go to the State Treasurer direct, and nothing more than a duplicate return received in this office, I feel we can still handle the work without any addition to our office force. If we are to receive an increased appropriation, the questions of the purposes to which this money is to be applied are open for consideration, and should be decided upon at once, so that the bill in proper shape may be drafted. If an increase of our paid officers is to be made, this matter should be considered at once, and a bill with that purpose in view be prepared.

I am informed, unofficially, by the office of the Attorney General, that any attempt, in a measure of this kind, to extend special privileges, as that of giving land-owners the right to hunt upon their own lands, without first securing the license others are required to secure, would be unconstitutional. *Special care should also be exercised, so that the moneys thus secured from hunters, should be applied strictly to their use, and not be diverted to other purposes.* I understand, trouble has arisen over this matter, in several States, wherein moneys collected, for this purpose, had been applied to the maintenance of roads, or fish, or other subjects entirely outside the purpose of its collection.

Forest Fires.

It is with the deepest regret that I am compelled to report that large sections of our forest lands located in various parts of the State were burned over by forest fires last spring. Owing to the very early date in the spring-time of these fires, the injury to nesting birds and young animals was not as great as it would have been, had these same fires raged a month or so later; still, the loss was serious enough, and is to be deeply regretted. The destruction to growing timber, upon said lands, is one of the most serious effects. One hour of fire, has swept away the growth of many years, and we are impressed with the idea that unless these fires can be controlled, it is useless to attempt the reforestation of our State.

A great stride in the direction of forestry protection could be made by opening the season for hunting later than at the present time, when because of possible fall rains and snows, the leaves will be damp, and the danger from cigarette smokers, and their numerous matches, and other careless handlers of fire, would be reduced to a minimum.

Fortunately our protectors, through the most strenuous efforts, and aided by the force supplied by the Department of Forestry, were able, to protect absolutely, the game preserves located in Franklin and Clinton counties, although each was seriously threatened. We were not so fortunate in Clearfield county, where a large portion of the preserve was burned over. Aside from game protection and preservation, the saving to growing timber, upon the lands owned by the State, and within the limits of these preserves, is of far greater worth to the State than any costs that has been expended, in any way, in its preservation. An increased number of preserves, with an increased number of protectors, it seems to me, would be a step in the right direction, not only because of game protection, but also of forest conservation. The fact that our protectors were on the ground to meet the fire at the time of its inception, has been of extreme value.

Public Game Preservees.

In this matter, I repeat what I said in my report of last year—The three game preserves that have been created under the provisions of the act of 1905, appear to be serving the purpose intended, that of providing a haven of refuge, into which game and birds of all kinds protected by our laws of the Commonwealth, can retreat and find peace and rest at all times. We have carefully guarded these retreats during the past season and I am pleased to say that I know of no violation of the law, relative to these enclosures. Many men, who at first opposed the setting apart of these enclosures under the impression that they would be used as private hunting grounds for politicians and their friends, are now satisfied that the provisions forbidding any and all men to hunt thereon, means just what it says and that the Game Commission, will surely see to it, that all offenders, no matter who they may be, shall be prosecuted. In my opinion, there is no better way of increasing the game in this State, than by this method, and I think the number of preserves in the Commonwealth, should be increased as rapidly as possible. I am satisfied much better results can be secured through the restocking of areas such as are now authorized and where absolute protection is given throughout the entire year, than can be secured through breeding parks or preserves in which game of various kinds might be raised in captivity for later distribution, or, through the purchase of game from the outside, or, in any other way. I am satisfied that game of almost every variety, will breed to better advantage, in a wild state, than in captivity, and that if it is protected from vermin, through the method recommended in the circular entitled: "Save our Birds," and from man through a conscientious enforcement of the law, a reasonable increase is sure to follow. Inclement and unseasonable

weather will, of course, affect the breeding of game in captivity quite as much, if not more than in a wild state, while disease is more apt to lay its blighting shadows on animals or birds in confinement, than where they are restricted in no way. So far as I have been able to learn the attempt to rear either ruffed-grouse or quail in captivity has not been crowned with great success, and I believe that better returns can be secured through the methods we have adopted than in any other way.

The value of these preserves is to-day being proven and tested in a manner not considered at the time of their creation. As you are aware, vast tracts of forest lands in this State have been burned over and destroyed by forest fires, and game of all kinds has been driven into restricted territory, where, were it not for something more than the ordinary game laws, it could, and would be, almost exterminated. Reports to me by those in charge of our preserves show that game of all kinds, rabbits and squirrels perhaps excepted, driven from the surrounding territory, by fire, has congregated within the limits of our lines, has congregated within this city of refuge, where it will have peace and rest, until such time as it can again find food in the now devastated sections. The protection of these preserves from fire, has been a most serious proposition to all parties interested, one requiring the most strenuous efforts possible upon the part of every man that could be mustered as a fire-fighter by the Game Commission, and the Department of Forestry, and to which last-named Department, too much credit cannot be given. As it is, fully one-third of the Clearfield preserve was burned over. The fires in Clinton county threatening our preserve in that section for many days, and in places came within a few hundred yards of our wire fire line. The Franklin county preserve is still unharmed. I hope to be able to guard these preserves so that nobody will hunt therein, or be able to drive animals from them, so that they may kill them outside.

Recognizing the undoubted advantage of these havens of refuge, I feel that one or more of them should be established and maintained in every county of the Commonwealth, stocking and restocking the same with game adapted to that location, so that, they must become overcrowded, and the game confined therein of necessity be forced into the surrounding territory. It seems to me that the maintenance of the preserves solves, at least the deer hunting question, so far as the danger of extinction from any cause is concerned. If a number of these preserves were established, one or more in each county of the State where deer are found some of them enclosed as are private preserves, and in which deer can be raised, for distribution throughout the State, the majority open, as are those already established, being simply havens of refuge, into which birds and animals of all kinds can retreat at all times, and be at rest. The same being sustained by a fund received from a resident gun tax.

It seems to me, that outside of the danger to human lives, there would be no special reason for limiting the killing of deer to a male deer with visible horns. The establishment of preserves of this kind, as I later on state, in my reference to private preserves, would tend to decrease the danger of forest fires, and also increase the interest of the general public in forestry preservation. By increasing the number of protectors upon the ground in this Commonwealth, much more benefit than at present, could be secured. I believe that if the hunters of this State were made to feel that they were partners in fact, in the game of this Commonwealth, as well as in name, and that the successful raising and distribution of game in this Commonwealth means some benefit to each of them, there would be no occasion, for charging the starting of forest fires, to careless hunters; it would be to their interest to preserve the forests, and I sincerely believe that this would be done. If all the hunters in this State, did not interest themselves in these matters, I am sure that the majority of them would do so and that this majority would see to it that the limited minority obeyed the law, that each one of them, would consider himself a game and forestry protector as well.

Private Game Preserves.

That feature of the recent law entirely new to the game law of this Commonwealth, relating to the control, killing and sale of game raised in preserves and shipped from said places of confinement without having been first released in our forests at large, seems to meet with the approval of the majority of those who are interested in the subject of game protection, and who have given this particular phase, a fair consideration. The principal trouble that may possibly occur, it seems to me, will be that of keeping game, thus killed in private preserves, distinctly separate and apart from game of like kind, that may have been killed in our open forests, but, as the only kind of game that can possibly be raised to advantage in captivity, within preserves, in this State, that is also found at large in our forests, will be deer, it seems to me, there should be no particular trouble relative to the matter. I herewith submit to you with this report, a tag which we have drafted and considered suited to secure the end desired. This new departure seems to me to be desirable for several reasons: it makes profitable the use of wild lands that could not be used for any other purpose; it is to the interest of those owning or controlling preserves of this kind, to see to it, that lands both within and adjoining their enclosures, shall be absolutely protected from forest fires; it means an increase of healthful food, at fair prices, secured by competition, within our own State; it reduces the incentive of high prices, to the market-hunter, and thus mini-

mizes the possibility of the killing of this particular species of wild game, for sale; it also opens a way through which the State is enabled to purchase, at fair prices, deer for the restocking of such places as may be selected; taken altogether, I see only profit and benefit to the State, through the addition of this feature to our new law.

While we have in this State a number of preserves of this character, only three have taken advantage of the new law.

Value of Work Done.

Our work has been conducted within the appropriation allotted to us, and I take pleasure in saying that I know of but few instances wherein persecution, under the name of prosecution, has been indulged in, by our officers, or where injustice has been done.

Some complaint has come to us regarding the manner, through which some of our officers, have gained entrance, to the houses of aliens in search of guns held contrary to law. In every case investigation, up to this time, has disclosed sentimental feelings, rather than any wrong done, to the foreigner, as actuating the complaint. The officers, in several instances, instead of securing search warrants in the beginning, obtained entrance to dwellings under the claim of searching for stolen goods, and other like claims, located guns, which they afterwards, through the use of search warrants, were enabled to seize. We have, on our books the names of more than six hundred special deputy game protectors, whose pay for service rendered, is one-half of the penalty recovered, and it is extremely surprising to me that, so little complaint has come to us regarding the manner, through which some of our men have acted. I have done my best, to have *each* one understand, that game and wild birds' protection, alone, was the purpose in view, and that the Game Commission would permit no one, to use his office for persecution or profit, or any other thing, not in accord and in the direct line of his duty, and protection.

We have collected and returned to the State Treasurer, in fines and penalties, since the date of my last report to you, July 7, 1910, moneys amounting to \$4,029.65; this added to the \$6,779.03, returned between December 1, 1909 and July 7, 1910, makes a total of \$10,908.68, that we have returned to the State Treasury during the year, December 1, 1909, to December 1, 1910. I am satisfied that moneys amounting to hundreds of dollars, collected from violators of the game laws, during this time, still remains in the hands of certain justices of the Commonwealth. Our appropriation for the fiscal year was \$20,100.00; we have, therefore, actually returned to the Commonwealth more than one-half of the amount set apart to our use by the State, besides bringing to the bird-world a peace and happiness that cannot even be estimated, and untold benefit to the

State through the life-work of these same birds. We have returned to the State through the extinguishment of forest fires, and the protection of growing timber, both within and adjoining our preserves, a value far above anything that has been appropriated to our use, for our officers were engaged last spring many days in the fighting of forest fires, and they have done their work well in this particular. Many tons of food, in the shape of game of various kinds, was supplied the people. I believe it is a conservative estimate to say, that two million rabbits were killed in this State during the season just passed, averaging in weight at least one and one-half pounds each. Returns received in this office from our protectors and others, indicate that at least eight hundred deer were taken in the State averaging in weight, at least one hundred and twenty pounds apiece. More than five hundred black bear were taken, averaging at the lowest estimate two hundred pounds each. Hundreds of wild-turkey were taken; thousands of ruffed-grouse and quail were killed; besides squirrels, ducks, shore birds, and other game. Jointly going to make the game season of 1910 memorable as one of the most successful seasons experienced, for many years. A splendid stock has been left from which our covers are to be replenished, and this with proper care through the extermination of vermin, feeding of the birds, and additional protection upon the part of those interested, can well be done.

I am extremely sorry to be compelled to report to you at the very last moment, that from personal observation, and many reports received, I am satisfied, many more does and small deer were killed this fall, than there should have been, not through mistake, but deliberately and wilfully, by men who scorn the law, and who propose to do as they please. Some of those doing this thing, would be most indignant at even the suggestion of stealing their neighbor's chickens, or the milk, or newspaper from his door-step; yet, they do not hesitate to unlawfully take game, in which that neighbor has a joint interest, thereby deliberately defrauding that neighbor of his interest in the game taken. It seems to me that it would be well to add to the penalty now imposed by law for this offense, by providing, that *any person proven to have wilfully and illegally killed a doe* in this Commonwealth should be precluded from camping on State lands, or hunting anywhere in this State, for a period of at least three years, and in addition, should have his name published in the county newspapers of that county in which he may reside. The honest man, under existing conditions, is not fairly treated; he refrains from killing a doe when the opportunity pre-

sents itself, because, that is the law, and he is a lawabiding citizen, only to see the same animal destroyed by his dishonest fellow hunter. This condition demands your closest attention.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH KALBFUS,
Secretary of the Game Commission.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Third Quarter of Appropriation.

December 13th 1909 to February 28, 1910.

To warrant on appropriation,	\$2,550 00	
To balance from last quarter,	79 02	
To penalties and costs collected during quarter,	3,329 26	
To fee for licenses,	11 00	
To waste paper sold,	5 39	
To proceeds of guns sold,	63 30	
To overdrawn check sent to John T. Lewis,	30 00	
To purchase money for guns:		
By R. N. Levy,	20 00	
By J. W. Humer,	10 00	
		<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> \$6,097 97
By current expenses for quarter,	\$2,559 25	
By deposits with State Treasurer,	3,291 95	
By penalties returned to prosecutors of record,	154 50	
		<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 6,005 70
Balance,		<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> \$92 27

Balance:

General fund,	\$59 32	
Preserve account,	2 95	
Cash on hand, purchase money for guns, ..	30 00	
		<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> \$92 27
		<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>

Fourth Quarter of Appropriation.

March 1st, 1910, to May 31st, 1910.

To warrant on appropriation,	\$2,550 00	
To balance from last quarter,	92 27	
To penalties and costs collected during quarter,	1,120 64	
To fees for certificates,	17 00	
To proceeds from confiscated guns,	445 40	
		<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> \$4,225 31

By current expenses for quarter,	\$2,588 44	
By deposits in State Treasury,	1,509 00	
By penalties returned to prosecutors of records,	74 04	
	<hr/>	4,171 48
Balance,		<hr/> <hr/> \$53 83

Balance:

General fund,	\$50 88	
Preserve account,	2 95	
	<hr/>	\$53 83
		<hr/> <hr/>

Fifth Quarter of Appropriation.

June 1st, 1910, to August 31st, 1910.

To warrant on appropriation,	\$2,550 00	
To balance from last quarter,	53 83	
To penalties and costs collected during quarter,	1,197 89	
To fees for certificates,	13 00	
To fees for propagating tags,	3 00	
To proceeds of confiscated guns,	17 50	
	<hr/>	\$3,835 22
By current expenses for quarter,	\$1,588 91	
By deposits in State Treasury,	1,213 89	
By penalties returned to prosecutors of record,	17 50	
	<hr/>	2,820 30
Balance,		<hr/> <hr/> \$1,014 92

Balance:

General fund,	\$1,011 97	
Preserve account,	2 95	
	<hr/>	\$1,014 92
		<hr/> <hr/>

Sixth Quarter of Appropriation.

September 1st, 1910, to October 31st, 1910.

To balance from last quarter,	\$1,014 92	
To penalties and costs collected during quarter,	1,807 75	
To fees for certificates,	19 00	
To proceeds of confiscated guns,	197 50	
	<hr/>	\$3,039 17

By current expenses for quarter,	\$1,069 60	
By deposits in State Treasury,	1,948 25	
By penalty returned from general appro- priation,	12 50	
Cash on hands (stamps),	3 50	
	<hr/>	3,106 35

Account overdrawn,	\$67 18
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General fund overdrawn,	\$70 13	
Preserve account,	2 95	
	<hr/>	\$67 18

